

### MEMORIAL WINDOW IN ST. MARY'S, LEICESTER.

In lieu of erecting an ordinary monument to the Rev. John Brown, a respected minister of Leicester, as proposed at a public meeting, it has been determined to restore the east window of St. Mary's, and in stained glass to place his effigy. The east window of Ripon Minster has been taken for a model, and the work is now in progress. The window itself is upwards of 30 feet high. Its character is early decorated; the tracery of the arch is geometrical, and the shaft is divided by mullions into seven lights. A design for stained glass by Mr. Forrest, of Liverpool, has been accepted. In the upper part of the arch is represented the Wise Men's Offering, the Transfiguration, and the Crucifixion; below are the emblems of the Evangelists. In the centre light is a full-length figure of Mr. Brown, robed as a minister. The remaining six lights are filled with diaper work, relieved by thirty ornamented compartments or medallions; eighteen of these are encircled by scrolls bearing scrolls, on which will be inscribed appropriate texts and passages, while the remaining twelve represent the practices of a Christian life. The cost of the stone-work will be 160*l.*, and of the glass 250*l.*

### A BILL OF HEALTH.

LORD MORPETH'S bill for Improving the Health of Towns has been distributed. It consists of 52 clauses.

Clause 1 empowers her Majesty to appoint four commissioners (the head of the Woods and Forests being the first commissioner) of health and works. 2. Entitles two to act. 3 and 4. Enable them to have a seat, and to appoint inspectors and officers. The clauses following empower commissioners to inquire into state of towns, "especially with regard to the supply of water and drainage thereof, and the best means of improving the same, the prevalent causes of disease therein," &c.; empower also inspectors to report on "levels of the land, course of streams and water-courses, drains and sewers, the situation of the springs and wells of water, the situation of the buildings," boundaries, &c.; giving to towns fourteen days' notice of their intention to visit, previous to report. Inspectors to have power to summon witnesses, on penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for refusal. 11. Obliges inspectors' report to be published in the town one month before it is presented to her Majesty. 12 and 13. Provide for order in council to be issued to enforce the act. 14. Relates to costs of preliminary inquiry. 15. Makes mayor and aldermen town commissioners under the act in corporate towns. 16. Provides for extension of boroughs on inspectors' recommendation or report. 17. Orders council to be enlarged by two aldermen and six councillors, where a ward is added. 18. Regulates town commissioners in non-corporate towns. They are not to be more than twenty-seven in number, each possessed of 1,000*l.*, or rated to the poor on a property of 30*l.* annually, two-thirds of them to be elected by the rate-payers, one-third appointed by the crown. 19. Relates to the metropolis (exclusive of the city of London), divides it into districts, and appoints the same mode of forming the commissioners or council to be observed, except that the elected must have 5,000*l.* property, or be rated upon an annual value of 50*l.* 20. Commissioners' clauses' act of 1847 incorporated with the present. 21. Boundaries of increasing towns may be extended. 22. Commission of sewers may be granted to town councils or commissioners, although not "qualified by estate, as is required" by Act of 4th Viet. "for amending the laws relating to sewers." 23. Existing commissioners of sewers, in lower levels, may be required by the Commissioners of Health and Public Works to construct or enlarge sewers, and discharge the sewages of towns, to their satisfaction. By the 24th, Town Improvement Act of 1847 is incorporated with the present. 25. Orders appointment of physicians or surgeons as officers of health, removable at pleasure of Commissioners of Health and Public Works. 26. Orders the appointment of one or more engineers "as local surveyors of the drainage and other works authorized by this act; and the provisions of the Town Improvement Clauses Act, 1847,

with respect to the local surveyor thereby authorized to be appointed, shall apply to every surveyor so appointed," except that the Commissioners of Health, &c., alone may remove him at pleasure. 27 and 28. Relate to the auditing of accounts; 29 to attendance of meetings. 30. Appoints the inspectors to visit towns, and make reports on "all things done or omitted to be done" by councils, &c., and on all complaints nuisances, &c. 31. Authorizes inspectors, with assistance of surveyors, &c., to prepare "plans of any new works, additions, or alterations that may be needed for effectual drainage . . . removal of all waste water, filth, and refuse from the houses and cloves, and from the streets and thoroughfares of the town; and also to set out the most advantageous lines for main sewers, and the best outfalls for most effectually draining the whole town or district; and also to show the best plan that in his judgment can be made for obtaining supplies of water," &c.; and 33 authorizes the preparation of estimates of such new works, &c., with the assistance of the surveyors and other officers; 33 giving power, while so employed, to enter lands and tenements. 34. Orders council or commissioners to give public notice of application for approval of works; and 35 authorizes objections to be heard and considered. 36. Enacts that the power of commissioners under local acts may be taken away. 37-40. Relate to necessary repeal of certain provisions of other acts; transfer of powers and trust property; and provision for outstanding liabilities. By 41, existing contracts are to stand good; by 42, powers of other acts not inconsistent with this remain in force. 43. Orders compensation to be given to officers under trusts transferred. 44. Empowers the levying of sewer rates and improvement rates. 45. Gives power to councils or commissioners "to construct gas-works and manufacture gas, and make and levy rates," &c.; 46, to construct water-works, and to supply their town with water, the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, being incorporated with this act; and the endowments, &c., "required to furnish water to every house in their town within such limits as" the Health Commissioners shall approve of; rates being leviable, &c., according to Act of 1847. 47. Provides for town commissioners purchasing shares of water companies at seven years' purchase of dividend. 48. Authorizes the mortgage of water-rates to effect such purchases; 49 and 50 relating to prices and redemption of mortgages. By 51, water-works are vested in councils or commissioners; and by 52, this Act may be amended or repealed.

The Health of Towns Association held a meeting on the 7th instant, Lord Ashley in the chair, for the purpose of taking the Bill of Health into consideration, when fifteen resolutions were unanimously passed, recounting the main arguments for the enactment of provisions such as those embodied in it, and concluding, that the contemplated measure is calculated to remove from the lower classes, and through them, from the middle and higher classes themselves, the most prevalent and powerful of the physical causes of disease and mortality, and to bring the very lowest of the people within the influence of that physical and moral, intellectual and religious, improvement which is the necessary consequence of advancing civilisation, and the inestimable benefits of which the higher and middle classes have long participated.—A report on the bill has been brought up to the court of common council in the city, from their Commissioners of Sewers. The commissioners, after remarking that for all practical purposes nearly all the power under this bill will be lodged in the hands of a central commission, or board, of five members, comprising two members of the Government, and presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and that her Majesty in council may at any time, after the passing of the Act, issue an order applying provisions of the Act to the city of London, thereby annulling their power;—report to council their resolution, to request Government to exempt the city from its operation; and proceed to show that they have not neglected their duties. A discussion followed, in course of which Dr. Lynch and others stoutly insisted on the advantage of making the improvement of the city part and parcel of the great general improvement, which the Government seemed determined to effect for the ad-

vantage of the humble classes, as well as of all others. Dr. Lynch declared that, if time permitted, he could refute every statement in the report, as the city of London, above all places, required the purification which the Government measure was calculated to give; and yet it was a melancholy defect in the corporation, that the moment the Government showed a disposition to sanction a sanitary reform, the court of common council disapproved of its interposition. The motion, that the report be agreed to, however, and entered on the journals, was carried.—The Marlborough vestry have had a meeting on the subject, and recommended that the most strenuous and unqualified opposition be offered, and that the other metropolitan parishes be immediately communicated with, with the view of organising and strengthening an opposition which may be effectual in defeating the proposed measure, at least as far as the metropolis is concerned.—The Westminster Commissioners of Sewers, as will be seen in another page, will oppose the measure.

### THE NEW LANDING STAGE AT GEORGE'S PIER, LIVERPOOL.

This enormous stage, constructed from the designs of Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, under the superintendence of Mr. Huxley, is nearly completed, and will not cost less than 40,000*l.* We take the following particulars from the local papers:—

The figure of the upper surface of the landing stage is as near as possible that of a ship's deck with a bow at each end. The length of the stage is 507 feet, and its width 29 feet 9 in. The flooring consists of five-inch planks of the best pitch pine, is secured with patent compressed treenails, such as are used in the royal navy, and all is made perfectly tight by caulking. Inconvenience or injury from the lodgment of water on the stage is further prevented by the surface being made to slope gently towards the edges. From the edge inwards, for a breadth of 16 feet, the planks are laid longitudinally, or in lines parallel with the sides of the stage; after that, for a breadth of 18 feet, they are laid diagonally; down the centre they again run longitudinally, and the same order is repeated between the centre and the opposite side.

Massive osken stanchions, a foot square at the base, and secured on the inside by strong iron knees, encircle the deck at intervals of 10 feet, with low mooring posts in the intermediate spaces, well strapped to the deck. Near each bow are four longitudinal timbers, 35 feet in length, to serve as mooring bits, and bearing evidence of a capacity for sustaining the utmost strain to which the mooring chains may be subjected.

The flooring rests upon a double tier of bulks firmly strapped together, making the entire depth of the woodwork 8 feet. Underneath, running transversely with this substantial platform, are thirty-nine iron pontoons, flat on the upper surface, on which the timbers rest, and cylindrical on the lower, so as to offer the smallest amount of obstruction to the flow of the tide beneath. The length of the pontoons corresponds, of course, with the breadth of the flooring, except where the latter tapers off towards the ends; they are 20 feet long by 10 feet in width, and 6 feet in depth. These pontoons are connected with the woodwork by iron straps, and they can be entered by man-holes from the deck, for the purpose of being examined and repaired.

The connection between the landing-stage and the pier will be by means of two iron bridges, the length of which will be 150 feet, and the width 17 feet. Some idea may be formed of the strength and solidity of this part of the structure when we state, that the pressure of the ends of the bridges upon the deck of the stage will be equal to a weight of about 100 tons. The bridges will be about 300 feet apart; and the distances between the pontoons are so arranged, as to concentrate the greatest buoyancy between those parts of the platform upon which they will immediately rest.

USE OF ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS.—Mr. Joseph Hume declares that since the abolition of the School of Naval Architecture, 20,000,000*l.* have been expended in the construction of ships, not one of whose floating was ever correct.